

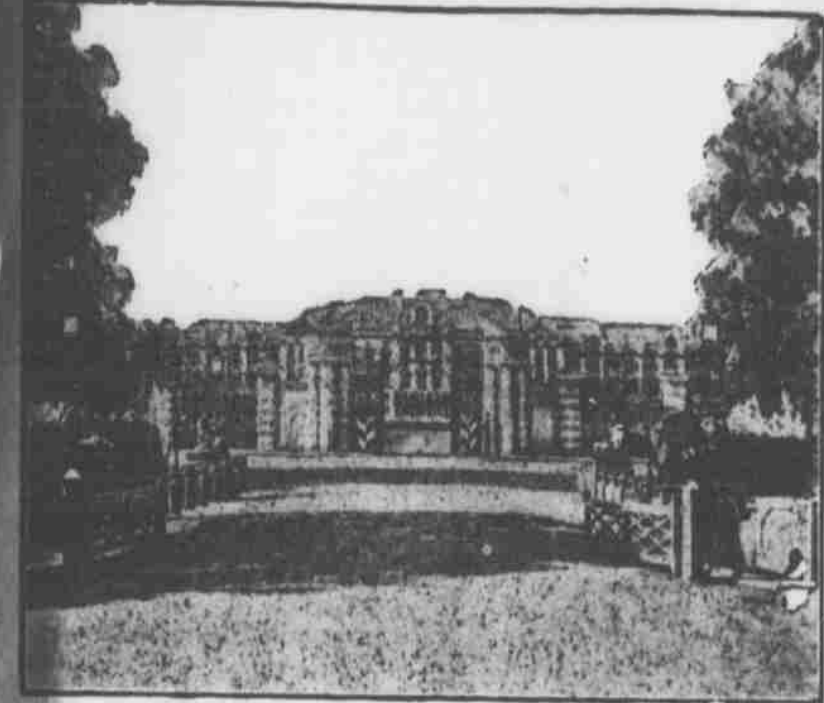
SPLendor IN RUSSIA.

Subjects of the Czar Lead the World in Magnificent Display and Barbaric Extravagance—Priceless Jewels at Court Functions.

(Special Correspondence.)

The eyes of the whole world are upon Russia just now, and the magnificence of its people is the wonder of the century. The last of the great European countries to become civilized, it has forged ahead with mighty strides, and to-day shows the highest

astound the world, but in their dress as well. Their court gowns are of cloth of gold or silver, rare hand-woven velvets and priceless brocades interwoven with threads of pure gold. These are encrusted with hand embroidery in gold and precious stones.



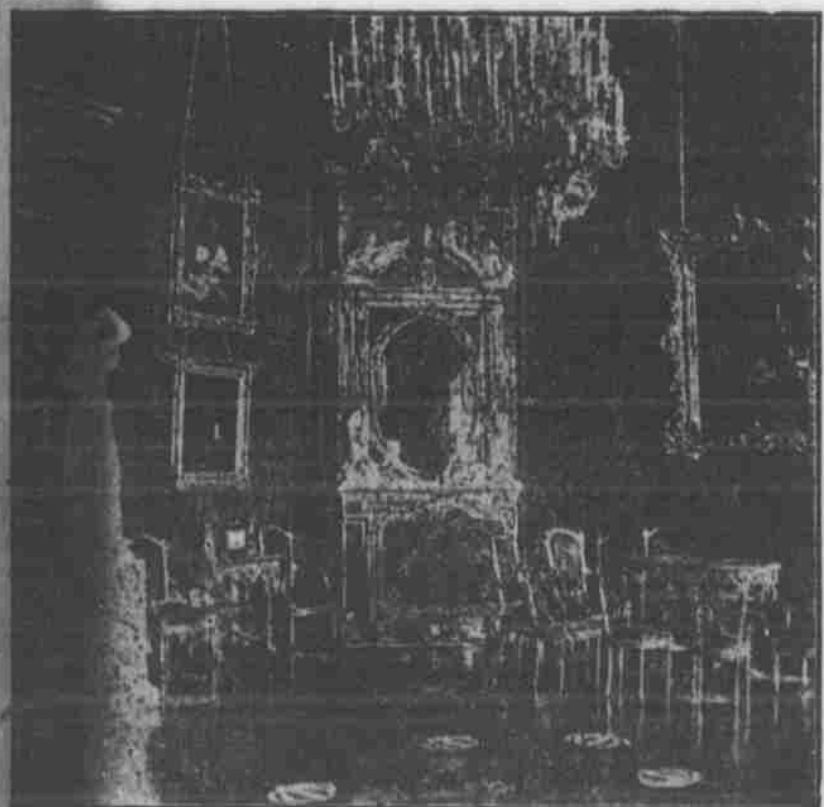
Entrance to Palace.

civilization and the crudest barbarism combined within its vast confines. It is of its higher classes that one speaks when one uses the word magnificent, for there are portions of the Russian empire in which the inhabitants are complete barbarians.

These splendid high-class Russians can teach the world all there is to know of luxury, for in the comparatively few decades since they became as other European nations they have learned to love the splendor of fine things, and no people on earth are so extravagant, so lavish, so imperial, so magnificent as these subjects of the Great White Czar. Their palaces are the most superb in the world, their jewels the most costly, their dress the most lavish and ornate. Yet, even now, you scratch a Russian and you find a Tartar, and even this untamable Russian nature is magnificent.

A court function in Russia surpasses in pomp and grandeur anything else of the sort in the world, and the barbaric splendor of the interiors where these same festivities are held is more like something from the "Arabian Nights" than what the twentieth century has to offer. No western imagination can picture the splendor of the jewels, the colossal superfluity of display, which the wealth of generations of nobles in Europe, the servility of numberless sultans, Asiatic kings and potentates have heaped at the feet of the czar of Russia.

At court functions the empress is weighed down with jewels that fairly dazzle one, ropes of diamonds as large as marbles, necklaces and stomachers of emeralds and pearls like pigeon's eggs in size.



Drawing Room of Empress.

And the ladies of the court are equally loaded; heads and throats and shoulders fairly aching with the heavy, splendid gems. A group of these bedecked court ladies is something to remember always, and no fairy tale ever told of such splendor. And it is not only in their jewels that these magnificent Russian ladies

The marvelous, mellow effect of this rare translucent setting, sweeping into carved cupids and nymphs and roses, gives one the idea of what fairyland might be. And there are tall vases and daintily carved cabinets also of golden amber standing about everywhere, catching the light softly and looking like condensed sunshine.

London's Many Graveyards.

Of the 362 burial grounds which London has had only 40 are still in use. More than 50 have vanished from sight entirely; about a hundred have been transformed from neglected, offensive eyesores into bright, cheerful gardens, where London's toilers meditate among the tombs during their luncheon hour; and the rest, crowded with graves, are closed alike to the undertaker and the public.

Consumption of Eggs.

Prof. Thompson, who is a statistician of reputation, has discovered that in the city of New York each family of five persons consumes on an average four eggs a day. In Chicago, if it is accepted that the city has reached a population of 2,000,000, the rate of egg consuming is higher, and every person in the city manages to consume one whole egg each day in the year.

A Much-Insured Kansan.

Noting that a man in St. Louis had nearly a million in life insurance, the Globe-Democrat says: "Outside of New York, Chicago and Philadelphia, he probably carries the largest insurance of any man in the United States." St. Louis must go 'way back and sit down. C. J. Devlin of Topeka has \$1,200,000 in life insurance. —Kansas City Journal.

That Note Isn't New.

The information that "a certain musical note raised to a great number of vibrations per second will result in the sudden and complete paralysis of the mosquito" comes from Stamford, Conn. It is tantalizingly indefinite, but perhaps the Stamford discoverer is waiting to have the note copyrighted before giving it to the world.

Last English Burning.

The last person who suffered at the stake in England was Bartholemew Logatt, who was burned at Smithfield in 1611, as a blasphemous heretic, according to the sentence pronounced by John King, bishop of London. The bishop commanded him to the secular of King James, who took care to give the sentence full effect.

Four Sovereigns.

The American sailors to whom the kaiser desired to make presents were the three men who stood at his chair while he dined. It isn't every day that one sovereign has three other sovereigns at his elbow, and it is not a matter for wonder that the emperor wished to commemorate the occasion.

Lacks Scientific School.

In a letter advocating a plan for the establishment in England of a great scientific school, Lord Rosebery says: "It is little short of scandalous that our ambitious youths should be obliged to resort to the United States and Germany for technical training."

The Lovers' Quarrel.

She (turning at the door)—I think you are just hateful and I'm never going to speak to you again, so there's no use coming into the music-room after me—because I'll be on the rustic bench at the far end of the conservatory.—Smart Set.

Doesn't Inspire Confidence.

An Indiana man lost a pocketbook containing \$5,000 and presented the sleeping car porter who found it and returned it a cigar. And now the porter is afraid to smoke the cigar. It may be "loaded."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Importations of the Olive.

Olives and olive oil, \$2,000,000 in value, are bought by the United States from countries bordering on the Mediterranean sea. The grower of this fruit in California will soon have no difficulty in finding a market.

Chicago the Nation's Capital. "Chicago is by logic and position the legitimate capital of the United States," said Dr. Toyokichi Iyenaga of Japan in the course of a lecture on the "Renaissance in Japan" at the University of Chicago.

Tramps, Take Notice!

Don't suppose it will in any way lessen man's inhumanity to man, but that need not deter us from mentioning that in Chester, Pa., a wayfarer dropped dead while sawing wood.

Nature's Wonders.

"The solar system is monarchy with the sun for autocrat. Our sidereal universe is a republic, a federation without a dominating authority," says Flammarion.

Visitors to Niagara.

The number of visitors to Niagara Falls averages three-fourths of a million a year. In the year of the Buffalo exposition there were three million.

Women Bow Before Men.

The Munich school board has ordered that all female school-teachers must salute their male superiors first wherever they meet them.

Museum Fees.

The question of making the public pay an entrance fee to Paris museums arises again. It is argued that the receipts thus levied will be useful to the administration des Beaux Arts, as an example the Italian and German galleries are given. The Vatican makes \$8,000 yearly, the Nuremberg museum a like amount, the Dresden Royal gallery \$5,000 and the British National Portrait gallery \$16,000.

Quick Growth of a Mexican City.

Fifteen years ago the streets of the city of Monterey, Mexico, were enlivened by no other sound than the bleating of kids being carried to the slaughter. To-day, Monterey boasts of being the Yankee town of our sister republic. It has railroads, breweries, steel works, cotton mills, brick yards, wagon shops, soap factories and nearly every other kind of industrial improvement.

Lost Opportunity.

"You must not imagine," she said, "that I would be willing to sit out here alone with you if you were not so big, and strong, and able to pick me up in your arms as if I were a mere child—in case anything happened." Then because nothing happened she told her friends that he was dull-witted and probably had a soul like a withered lemon.

Average Families.

The best calculation that can be made shows that the average number of children to the white native family a century ago in the United States was more than six; in 1830 it had fallen to less than five; in 1860, to less than four; in 1872, to less than three; in 1900, among the "upper classes" in Boston, to less than two.

Chicken Serum.

In view of the fact that chickens do not suffer from tuberculosis, Dr. Vi-gulier de Mallane of France tried to cultivate the bacillus of consumption in the serum of fowls' blood, and completely failed. He is now experimenting with encouraging results in the use of chicken serum as an antitoxin for consumption.

Cheap Gold.

A French alchemist claims that he has made gold out of some cheap material. But as he only got half an ounce of gold after six months' work, there is not likely to be any rush to follow his example. Gold making is not better than boot making unless one can make enough of it.

Alphabet Statistics.

Of the alphabet, the letters most frequently used out of every 1,000 letters formed into words in daily use are first the letter E, which takes the lead, occurring 137 times; the next T, running 88; O, 76; S, 75; I, 71; R, 70; N, 66; H, 65; A, 64, and L, 40.

Coil Oil and Products.

Last year 60,000,000 barrels of kerosene were produced in the United States, and it is reckoned that the proceeds from the sale of this and the various by-products obtained from crude petroleum aggregated nearly \$500,000,000.

Largest Chemical Factory.

The largest factory of chemicals in the world is said to be the aniline and soda establishment of Baden. The works employ 148 scientific chemists, seventy-five technical engineers, 305 clerks and more than 6,000 working men.

An Author in the Woods.

Stewart Edward White, author of "Conjuror's House," has gone for a trip on horseback in the wilds of the Sierra Nevada mountains. He will be gone three months, and will explore the redwood country.

Where Republicans Are Scarce.

There are two Republicans in the Arkansas legislature, one in Florida, three in Alabama, four in Georgia; none in South Carolina and Mississippi. Louisiana has one anti-organization Democrat.

Church Member.

"He's certainly a good Christian." "Not much, he isn't." "What? You've said so yourself." "Nothing of the sort; I merely said he was a church member."—Philadelphia Press.

Slavery in Africa.

Over 90 per cent of the inhabitants in central and eastern Africa are Mohammedans, and every man of prominence in central Africa is a slave owner.

Straight Tip.

Young married people should manage to avoid just one quarrel—the first one—and then they will be happy all their lives.—Memphis (Tenn.) News.

Well, What's the Answer?

The student who wants to know, is here again, asking who "Martha" was and why the island is named for her. —Martha's Vineyard Herald.

LABOR ORGANIZATION

AMERICAN FEDERATION GROWTH

Nearly a Million and a Half Members—Enormous Growth During the Past Year—Correspondence Employs Sixteen Stenographers.

While the New York Building Trades tangle is raising doubts as to organized labor's wisdom, data from Washington shows the steady growth of national unionism under the jurisdiction of the American Federation of Labor are reassuring to those who commend the labor movement as a whole, says the New York World.

General Secretary Frank Morrison, in an interview with the Rochester Labor Journal's correspondent, says the federation has now 1,457,593 members, an increase in the past nine months of 432,293. In 1898, when the headquarters of the federation were moved to Washington—five years ago the total enrollment was 279,000. The gradual increase by years is: 1899, 350,400; 1900, 550,300; 1901, 789,500; 1902, 1,025,300; 1903, 1,456,593, with returns to be added up to September 30, the end of the fiscal year.

In 1897 the income for the full twelve months was \$18,600. In the nine months of this year the revenue has been \$172,700.11. The increase of per capita tax from 1 cent in 1896 to 2 cents in 1897, to 5 cents in 1898 and to 10 cents per member per month in 1901 for local trade and federal unions, has been a source of considerable revenue, notwithstanding that 5 cents is set aside each month to be used for the defense of the members of the local trade and federal unions in case of strike or lockout. There is now \$55,394.50 in this defense fund.

"There are in the field at the present time thirty-six paid organizers, who are devoting all of their time to the work of settling grievances and organizing unorganized wage workers," said Secretary Morrison. "Besides these, we have over 1,100 district organizers constantly at work. These organizers, of both kinds, work under the personal direction of President Samuel Gompers.

We have a force of over thirty employees and occupy eleven rooms. In one room we have sixteen stenographers and twenty typewriters—machines, I mean. In January, 1898, two stenographers and one clerk were able to do all the work. There are now 110 international unions. In 1897 there were fifty-one central bodies, now there are 573. In 1897 there were ten state branches; now there are twenty-eight. In 1897 there were 444 local trade and federal labor unions; now there are 2,214. In nine months of 1902 we organized 738 unions, and in the corresponding period of the present year the number has been 1,121, besides forming five or six international unions out of existing locals."

The Part of Prudence.

A Chicago man broke a marriage engagement the day before the date set for the wedding because he learned that his intended had resigned her position in a store and had no other visible means of his support.—Denver Post.

No chromos or cheap premiums, but a better quality and one-third more of Defiance Starch for the same price of other starches.

Teacher—Can you tell me at what age a man usually begins to get bald? Bright Pupil—What kind of a man—married or single?

Fire's Come, First Served.

We would rather sell our fine San Luis valley lands to Colorado farmers. Best water rights, fertile soil, low prices, easy terms. If easterners come first—and they're coming fast—we will sell to them, of course. Send for our new booklet and see what you're missing. The Colorado Bureau of Immigration, 616 Majestic Bldg., Denver, Colo.

"Are you superstitious?" "Not in the least," answered Miss Giggins. "I used to be, but do you know, I found that whenever I got to believing in signs I had bad luck."

Supreme Court Sustains the Foot-Ease Trade-Mark.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Justice Laughlin in Supreme Court has granted a permanent injunction with costs against Paul B. Hudson and others of New York City, restraining them from making or selling a foot powder which the court declares is an imitation and infringement on "Foot-Ease," now a largely advertised and sold over the country. The owner of the trade-mark, "Foot-Ease," is Alvin S. Comsted, of Le Roy, N. Y., and the decision in this suit upholds his trade-mark and renders all parties liable who fraudulently attempt to profit by the extensive "Foot-Ease" advertising in placing on the market the spurious and similar appearing preparation involved in the case. This the court declares was designed in imitation and infringement of the genuine "Foot-Ease." Similar suits will be brought against others who are now infringing on the Foot-Ease trade-mark rights.

"What kind of a looking man is Biggs?" "Well, he's the handsomest man in town when I'm not there."

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS IN DEMAND. Telegraphy thoroughly taught in the CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, Denver. Write for Journal.

"Was it a genuine picnic?" "I should say so! The cream was full of flies; the butter full of ants—and there was only one spoon for six persons."

Smoke Baxter's "Bullhead" B-cent cigar.

"So Millie finally married young Good-enough?" "Yes, she said he was the one man she had ever seen that was good enough for her."

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURED WHILE ON THE FLY
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION